KORD RESIDENCE AND STREET AS THE AND STREET AS BLALZS S. Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATPE-S. The Princess and the Butterfly.

MANHATTAN THEATRE—S.15.—The Ballet Girl.

PASTOR'S - 12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PLEASTRE PALACE—1:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S -0 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S -0 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL -8 Burlesque—

Pousse Café. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S:15-An Irish Gentleman.

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#### Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

No. 111 Fulton-st.

Carl H. Schultz's Pure and Correct mineral waters are used by over 700 physicians in their families.

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—By a large majority the French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill providing for higher duties on hogs and hog products. — The funeral of Alphonse Daudet was held The funeral of Alphonse Daudet was held in Paris, M. Zola delivering an oration at the grave. The Coroner's inquest regarding the death of William Terriss, the actor, resulted in a verdict of wilful murder. Officials of the Chinese Embassy in London believe that the Powers are preparing to seize Chinese ports. Prince Henry slept at Osborne Sunday night, and expects to continue his journey to China to-day. General Weyler's new mission, as announced, is to defend the army and his command in Cuba against the "insults" of President McKinley's Message.

DOMESTIC .- Judge Charles Daniels died in Buffalo. — The Commissioners appointed to audit the Behring Sea damage claims, have reached an agreement as to most of them. reached an agreement as to most of them.

Several more New-Hampshire cotton mills announced reductions in wages. — The American Cotton-Growers' Protective Association met in Memphis, Tenn. — A bad railroad wreck was caused by a runaway freight engine at Altoona, Penn. — Pension Commissioner Evans testified before the Senate Committee, which is anyestigating the workings of the Civil Service. 

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Justice Smyth granted an order to show cause why certain delegates in the XXXIst, elected at the machine primaries, should not be restrained from attending to-night's Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans in the XXIst Assembly District who have been trying to defeat Abraham Gruber decided to offer their services to the Committee of Fifty-three.

The XXVIIth District Republican Club indorsed the movement headed by the Committee of Fifty-three. Committee celebrated the recent victory, and adopted an address to the voters. — Representatives of syndicates which may bid for the underground road conferred with the Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission with regard to the \$15,000,000 bond.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Rain or snow, clearing in the afternoon. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 34 degrees; lowest, 21; average, 27.

### MEANING OF THE FIGURES.

The official figures of the recent general elec-Judge of the Court of Appeals have been tabulated, and they were published yesterday morning as given out by the Secretary of State. The returns furnish material for interesting comparison with the vote of the off-year election of 1895, when the Republicans carried the State by some 90,000 plurality, a victory which a year ago they far outdid by the ald of the independent voters of the State. In a smaller measure the party had independent support in 1895, while this year the leaders, finding that conciliation interfered with their freedom of action between elections, took pains to antagonize the independents and put the party machine to the test. The result offers a basis of

which should be studied by all persons desirous of future Republican success. Everybody knows how it worked in New York. Palmer in 1895 did not carry the city as had Morton the year before, but his moderate vote exceeded Wallace's by over 26,000, and Parker had nearly 22,000 more votes than the Democratic candidate of 1895. In Kings there is the same story. Wallace fell 22,000 behind Palmer, and Parker ran 12,000 ahead of King. But Mr. Platt says that in these two counties the defeat was due to local causes and points with pride to the other counties as the defence of his method, and says that in them "the Republican majorities were all that could be desired." In Cortland County, where the organization last fall asserted itself strongly and manifested a disposition to jam things down the throats of people, the Republican vote fell off from 3,740 to 3,069, while the Democratic vote grew from 1,613 to 2,631. In Clinton County the machine attempted to ride over popular will in the conduct of primaries and cut the Republican vote from 4,573 to 3,750. In Westchester the machine declared "regular" a minority faction, and cut 347 off the Republican and added 1,006 to the Democratic vote. Independent Republicans have been strong in Allegany, and Assemblyman Robbins represented them at Albany, in spite of Mr. Platt. But he wearled of fighting outside enemies every year, and left the machine to work its will with the county. Instead of casting 5,221 Republican votes it cast only 4,686, while the Democrats increased their strength from 2,083 to 2,979. The Republicans lost 592 in Cattaraugus and the Democrats gained 410. Chautauqua in 1895 had 9,477 Republican adherents. Now it has only 6,495, while the Democratic vote has increased 123. The other corner of the State gives the same report. Essex had 3,657 Republican votes. They now number 2,715. The Democrats were 1,194, and now are 1,563. In Franklin the Republican reduction is from 4.698 to 2,921, and in St. Lawrence from 11,266 to 6,838. In these two counties the Republican loss was 6,195, while the Democrats lost only 2,176. In Washington the Republicans lost 3,027, as against a Democratic falling off of only 1,282. In Central New-York it is just the same. Onondaga shows a Republican decrease

from 13,775 to 15,566. So the figures may be studied with uniform | the effect of his volubility upon the people who

of 537 and a Democratic gain of 852, although

Judge Wallace's personal popularity in his old

home did much to allay irritation against the

machine. Otsego showed a Democratic increase

of 658 and a Republican decrease of 1,363

Monroe's Republican vote diminished from

21.711 to 18,183, while its Democratic vote grew

result in almost every county. Of the fifty-nine counties in the State-counting Fulton and Hamilton together—the Republicans cast an increased vote in two and the Democrats in twenty-five, including Schenectady, which was also one of the two in which the Republicans gained, though not so much as the Democrats. In twenty-three other counties the vote of both parties fell off, but the Republicans lost most, while in ten counties the vote of both parties fell off, but the Democrats lost most. So the net gain was Democratic in forty-nine counties and Repub-

lican in only ten counties. No excuse about rain, or general lack of interest in the election, such as has been put forth by the machine, will meet these figures. Such causes operate on Democratic and Republican farmers alike. It is evident that Republicans all over the State were disgusted.

SENATOR CHANDLER AND THE PARTY. Senator Chandler, of New-Hampshire, often derives pleasure from his disposition and ability to express the views of a minority of his party in a manner calculated to excite the indignation of the majority. But his indulgence in this pastime does httle or no harm, for the indignation is always short-lived. The country has learned that the minority is not increased by the process he employs, whereas some additional light is likely to be thrown upon tendencles which it is well to understand in order that they may be counteracted. In his latest letter to "The Washington Post," which shows no loss of tartness, the Senator not only attacks the Secretary of the Treasury with his customary vigor, but plainly intimates that he is prepared to take a fall out of the President of the United States. The Senator is convinced that if nothing is said or done at this session with refer ence to the currency Congress will behave it self and peacefully adjourn in May. But if the Secretary continues to press his bill, thereby throwing doubts upon the President's sincerity there will be an uproar, business will go to the dogs, the Republican party will lose the Congressional elections next year and the Bryan Democracy will win hands down in 1900. "There are times for all things," says Senator Chandler; "there is a time to move and a time to

keep still, and now is the time to so keep." If the Senator had kept still he would have been more consistent, but we are not sorry that this did not occur to him. His neglect to follow his own advice affords an opportunity for reminding him that the Republican party never gained anything worth having by refusing, or even omitting, to declare its principles and strive for their enforcement. It unmistakably stands now, as it stood last year, for the gold standard, and it rejoices to see the President whom it then elected endeavoring to procure from Congress the passage of a simple and practical measure to maintain against all foes, personal and circumstantial, the equal value of all the country's money. So much at least as that the platform on which he was elected de mands, and so much there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining from a patriotic Congress. The merits of Secretary Gage's more elaborate scheme of currency revision are not universally conceded by those who firmly approve his purpose, and there is admittedly little prospect of its passage. But there is no reason why rational men, in Congress and out, should not discuss its provisions in an impartial spirit with a desire to get at the truth, instead of smothering their opinions on one side or the other through fear of an "uproar" now and party disasters hereafter.

The Republican party was strong last year, and drew strength from other sources, because it had not been afraid to speak its mind at its National Convention and set up a standard which could be seen, railied to and defended in the open. In our opinion, the surest way to jeopard what it then gained and invite a worse fate than it then escaped is to incur the reputation of cowardice by evading an obligation which may or may not include an opportunity. Congress will not pass a currency bill, it is said, and there will be nothing to show for an agitation of the subject. That is a mistake. There will be something to show for it if it is the record of an honest effort to keep faith with

## "AN AMOOZIN LITTLE CUSS."

The gentlemen composing the Committee of Fifty-three, to whom has been intrusted the task of perfecting plans for enrolling the Republicans of this county in a new and honest organization, are not likely to be profoundly moved by the expression of opinion concerning them which the president of the Platt-Quigg Rump put on record yesterday. They will no doubt go right ahead with the work they have in hand, just as though Quigg had not blotted them out. According to Quigg, the organization of which he is the titular head, the executive comparison as to methods of party management officer, the condensed and concentrated unit and the "Boy" who

# Stood on the burning deck Whence all but him had fled,

will presently take action looking to the reorganization of the party in one united and harmonious body, with, of course, Platt and Quigg at its head; one as Master, the other as Man. The purpose of everything they are doing, he says, is to "satisfy party sentiment." "I don't "mean by that," he adds, "to satisfy this preju-"diced extremist or that cantankerous crank, "for, of course, their cases are hopeless. But "we shall do our part to bring all the Repub-"licans of every faction into a new enrolment "and a new primary election, and let the ques-"tions of policy and leadership be fought out "there to everybody's heart's content." By "prejudiced extremist" and "cantankerous crank" he means all those Republicans, and only those, who believe that the Mastership of Platt and the leadership of Quigg are too much for the party to carry, that they have already brought defeat and disaster, and that the only hope for the future lies in either their abdiention or deposition. When he says that Platt and himself are doing everything to "satisfy party sentiment" he means that they are doing every thing but one; and that is the essential thing to "satisfy party sentiment"-to step down and out.

Being questioned as to whether he thought the new enrolment contemplated by Platt and himself would be brought about soon enough to prevent the formation of a new organization, he answered with characteristic cocksureness. "Oh, yes," and proceeded to give his opinion of the Committee of Fifty-three. These gentlemen, he says, are "not so dangerous as they are "flamboyant. Everybody must have seen that "they are either persons who are not known "at all and who are without consequence or "weight, or that they are notorious disturbers. It is one of Quigg's most striking peculiarities that though brimming over with self-consciousness he sometimes forgets himself inopportunely. He did during the campaign, when he upbraided Seth Low for being an egotist and self-seeker. Everybody else thought of Quigg at once, but Quigg forgot himself. So now when he talks about other people being "flamboyant," "not known at all" and "without consequence or weight," he forgets himself and the comparison he invites. More than one hundred thousand Republicans in this county are of the opinion that Quigg himself wears the blue rib bon for flamboyancy, and that in the matter of being dangerous he is not so at all at the muzzle-as witness the late Tammany victorythough alarmingly so at the breech-as witness

touched him off in the campaign. Quigg pouring contempt on the Committee of Fifty-three as "prejudiced extremists," "cantankerous cranks," "flamboyant" persons, "not known at all" or "without consequence or weight," is a spectacle for gods and men.

He says the Committee of Fifty-three "con-"tains no Cornelius N. Blisses, no Elihu Roots "or Edward Mitchells," that "men of that type "are waiting to see what the Republican or-"ganization will do." The implication that Messrs. Bliss, Root and Mitchell are in sympathy with the Platt-Quigg Rump because they are not on the Committee of Fifty-three is unauthorized and, of course, as unfair as it would be to say the same of any of the one hundred thousand Republicans and more whose names are not on the committee. These gentlemen may be "waiting to see what the Republican organization will do." A great many Republicans are doing the same thing. not with anything like sympathy or solicitude, but with pardonable curiosity to know which way it is going to flop next; whether it is going bodily over to Tammany or going to continue doing Tammany's work under the name of Republican. More than that, everybody is more or less interested in seeing what Quigg is doing or proposing to do. He is, as Artemus Ward said of his kangaroo, "such an amoozin' little mss"!

#### A CAUSE OF EXCESSIVE CROPS.

Nature abhors a vacuum, but the bottom fault of many such plans as those of the coton-growers of the South, and the wheat-grow ers of Kentucky and some other Western States, is that they are trying to create a vacuum. By reducing the crop not merely to but below the world's requirements they seek o cause an artificial price by the struggle of onsumers, who cannot all be satisfied, to get the deficient quantity raised. As these producers are farmers they are not called grinding monopolists or insatiable plutocrats, as they would be if they did similar things in transportation, trade or manufacture. The fault is hat, not knowing exactly what the world will really require, they seek to make the output so small that in any case it cannot be more than the quantity needed.

All natural laws work against every such un dertaking. Being designed to insure the subsistence and promote the welfare of the race these laws make it exceedingly difficult ever to bring about by design or contrivance an actual deficiency of any necessary commodity Accident, storms or bad weather may cause that disaster, but human purpose rarely can, The sufficient reason is that when men have persuaded themselves that prices are going to be high because the supply will be short there are always a good many who privately determine to secure a bigger share of the benefits of high prices by planting each a little more than his proportion. Restriction of cotton-growing and wheat-growing sometimes succeeds only too well, and results in real deficiency of supply but almost invariably because unfavorable weather, drouth, flood or frest supplements the work of design and cuts off part of the crop which would otherwise have been raised.

To bring about a reasonable reduction of yield is far more easy, because the premium of expected monopoly prices is not continually opcrating to induce multitudes to plant more than they otherwise would. But when the extended and organized effort was made not long age to cut down the planting of cotton the proposed reduction was so great that, had it been effected, the price must have risen unnaturally high, and in consequence complaints were heard before the planting season was over from all parts of the South that there had been much more acreage planted than the agreement permitted. Many thousand men, it was charged quietly put in each a few extra acres in order to get larger profits. So there would have been no such inducement for sudden increase of acreage when farmers organized in the North west a few years ago, and endeavored to cu down the yield of wheat, if they had not de liberately planned to reduce the yield far enough to make the price over \$1 a bushel on the farms But as nearly all wheat-growers can clear handsome profit at that figure there were founplenty who put more acres into wheat because they were led to believe that \$1 a bushel would be insured.

The ablest men connected with such organ ization are generally aware of this difficulty and endeavor to avoid it by proposing no reduction which will create an actual inade quacy of supply. But then comes in the fatal lack of definite and positive information. the farmers could know from year to year with a fair degree of accuracy how many acres had been employed in wheat or cotton growing, and what the yield had been, their efforts to regulate the production so as to meet, but not great ly exceed, the demand might be wisely directed and incalculably beneficial. Even then they would miss, in such an exceptional year as this the enormous profits which come from having grown 100,000,000 bushels more than the world' usual needs, just when the outside world meets disasters reducing its yield as much or more But in the absence of sure and definite information efforts to control the production more fre quently result in disaster than in benefits to the farmers, and it is with reason that the most intelligent of them now urge more thorough and trustworthy methods of crop report ing than have yet been employed.

### FRANCE AND HER REVENGE.

Does France still cherish the idea of regain ing Alsace and Lorraine and avenging herself upon Germany for the Terrible Year? Not lone ago to ask the question would have seemed ab surd, and any journal in Paris which ventured to do so would have had its offices wrecked by an indignant populace. To day it is possible to discuss the matter without appearing ridiculous, and important journals in Paris can open their columns to the expression of opinions pro and con with entire impunity. Leading politi clans do not, of course, enter into the discus sion, but other men of high standing do, and some of them express opinions that sound almost like treason to the Fatherland. On the whole, however, the sentiment in favor of the "revanche" is about as strong as ever.

M. Camille Saint Saens, for example, declared that any man who would shrink from taking up arms to win back the provinces is unworthy to be called a Frenchman, M. Marcel Prevost thinks that for France to accept the present sitnation as final would be to sign her own death warrant. M. Alfred Mezieres says he can never stoop to acknowledge Germany's right to the provinces. M. Albert Vandal thinks that "appeasement as regards the treaty of Frankfort" would be more humiliating than Sedan or the surrender of Paris. M. Henri Houssaye reminds his countrymen that although Jena had been paid for at Leipzic and Waterloo, Prussia cherished her desire for revenge until it was fully gratified in 1870. There are many other ex pressions no less uncompromising than these.

On the other hand, there are some, from in portant sources, of quite another tenor. M. Jules Claretie is politic. He thinks the wound of France will never be healed. Yet, "time works wonders. Its influence is not merely "pacifying, nay, soporific. The wound hurts 'less than it did." M. Henri de Regnier goes much further, and declares roundly that the question of Alsace and Lorraine is now merely a question of national vanity. M. Seignobos thinks the majority of the people are opposed to a war with Germany. With this opinion M.

soldlering. M. Jussot, in exaggerated end-of-"Is there no room for them on the shelves of

the Museum of Cluny?" Neither of these sets of opinions may have any vital significance, or at any rate any potency upon the current of political and diplomatic affairs. Yet the fact that the expression of them publicly in Paris is accompanied by no outburst of Chauvinism, or patriotism, or protest, or any such thing, is scarcely without its significance. It is a French saying that he who excuses accuses, and it may be variously adapted.

#### THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

The much-talked-of "Newcastle Programme" of the British Liberals of a few years ago is east into the shade by the latest manifesto of that party, or at least of that portion of it comprised in the National Liberal Federation. This last-named body has just held a convention at Derby, and has adopted a programme-in Yankee parlance, platform-which, for thoroughgoing Radicalism, surpasses anything hitherto heard in that land of steady politics. The Conservatives of to-day are probably further advanced than the Liberals of the last generation. The Liberals of to-day would have been reckoned rank Radicals thirty years ago. And the Radicals of the present, even those of them who still call themselves mere Liberals, as at Derby, are what would once have been deemed Anarchists, or madmen. It almost baffles imagination to picture the reception this Derby programme would have received at the middle of the present reign. Julian Harney, the old Chartist who died the other day, would have hesitated to subscribe to all its doctrines, though the adoption of them at Derby probably reloiced his last days with the trlumph of potential vindication.

One man, one vote, was, of course, reaffirmed. So was adult manhood suffrage, with only three months' residential qualification. The Sinte payment of registration officers is a reaonable demand, and the demand that the recelpt of temporary relief from the poor fund shall not disqualify voters is not extreme from the American point of view. That all elections shall be held on one and the same day is a good Yankee principle. The payment of salaries to Members of Parliament is also in acord with the American system, but it would be little short of revolutionary in England. The bolition of the veto power of the House of Lords is a proposal entirely revolutionary. It would set Great Britain in the category now occupied by Greece alone as the only nation governed by a single legislative chamber. That experiment would go far beyond any ever eriously considered here, and would send us ack to the French Reign of Terror for a precedent not a particularly inspiring one, it must be confessed. Finally, it is to be observed that this National Liberal Federation declared for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to vomen. Whether that includes the right of women to sit as members is not definitely tated, but the inevitable presumption is that t does. In that case it means the most monentous revolution yet attempted in the affairs

of a great nation. These are the reforms which this representalive body sets forth, not merely as desirable, but as, in their own words, "Imperatively needed as a necessary preliminary to any real eraof Radical reform." That characterization is autological, but its purport is unmistakable, These are the changes in the constitution which the millitant portion of the great party once led by Mr. Gladstone intends to work for and, if ossible, to effect, and even that not as a finalty, but merely as stepping-stones to more starting changes. And so important an organ of liberalism as "The London Daily News" stamps hem with its approval, and hopes they, and specially the single chamber and woman sufrage proposals, will speedly be realized. Assuredly, at this rate, for conservatism the world will presently have to look to the American Republic, which once was hated and feared s the home and author of all that was revolu-

### PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT.

If Thomas A. Edison, jr., has really underaken to photograph thought it is a great pity that he did not conceal the fact from the newspaper reporters. The announcement of such attempts as have recently been imputed to him is calculated both to injure the young man's reputation among scientific people and to mislead a credulous and already too much befooled public.

Two years or more ago a Frenchman named Baraduc tried something of this sort, and achieved an ephemeral but unfortunate noto ricty thereby. Almost simultaneously a phoographer in England, one Rogers, told a more plausible, though equally impossible, story. He pretended to have copied, with an ordinary camera, an impression retained on the retina of als own eye forty-five minutes after looking intently at a coin. He was supposed to have sat in a dark room, facing his instrument, and to have kept his thoughts concentrated on the in during this interval. Dr. David Starr Jorden, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was moved thereupon to satirize these undertakings in the pages of "The Popular Science Monthly." His task was performed so cleverly that there would remain no occasion for further remark if his article had only been read as extensively as could be desired. It would seem, however, that there yet exists some uncertainty in many people's minds as to the possibility of doing what Baraduc and young

The vital question, it should be remembered, is not one of methods or apparatus. It relates to the nature of thought. Is this phenomenon a material or an immaterial thing? Thought is accompanied by chemical changes in the subtance of the brain; it is more or less localized in that organ, too, now occurring in one group of cells and now in another. Moreover, it is provoked by external stimuil, touch, taste, smell, sight and sound. Nevertheless, thought itself is still believed by the philosophers to be an intangible, immaterial product, no more susceptible of producing an image on a photographic plate than the attraction of gravitation or a moral impulse. And if the philosophers are cor rect one might as well try to depict in this manner one's conviction that a given act of Congress is unconstitutional, or his understanding of the binomial theorem, as an image excited in his linagination by showing him a post age stamp

It does not follow because a man is an ex pert in physiology that he understands mathematics. A mastery of political economy does not qualify one to elucidate nice questions in theology. And it is not safe to assume that one who knows several things about electricity. and whose father knows a good deal more, is an accomplished psychologist.

The proposition to rerate the ships of the Navy is a sound and practical one. It is absurd to classify modern ships under the same rules that those of a generation ago were governed by. As well judge a steam locomotive by the same rules as a horse.

Russia is energetically trying to persuade China that "Codlin's the friend, not Short," and therefore takes possession of the Regent's Sword to prove she is better disposed toward China than Germany, who has seized Shan-Tung.

Gustave Larrounet agrees. M. Edmond Hara- Maybe the Celestials will believe it. Maybe they THE CASE OF CAPT. DREYFUS court thinks Frenchmen are tired of playing at will wonder why this good friend did not prevent the wicked Germans from seizing Shancentury manner, says: "Alsace? The Revanche? Tung, or why at any rate Russia does not now "The Fatherland? Dear me! Are those things compel them to relinquish it. If both the rivals "still extant? They must be very antiquated. are equally aggressive and equally regardless of Chinese sovereignty there cannot be much A MILITARY PANAMA AVOIDED BY THE PATRIOTIC choice between them.

> The disaster at Lafayette suggests the desirability of making college buildings, especially library and museum buildings, fireproof. The time will come when any other kind of construction will be deemed as obsolete as thatched roofs and mud floors now are.

> The best news that could possibly come from the Cuban insurgents, for their own good, would be an explanation of the death of Joaquin Ruiz that would satisfy the moral sense of the world. According to all information now available on the subject, his death was one of the foulest crimes that cruelty ever conceived or savagery executed. If the facts are as stated there is an indelible stain upon the flag of "Cuba Libre."

> It may as well be borne in mind that partition of China among the European Powers, and especially between Russia and Germany, means that this country is to be as far as possible excluded from all share in the development of that em-

#### PERSONAL.

Gilbert Parker, the author, and Mrs. Parker will on make a journey up the Nile.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales, who has recently taken an interest in church architecture, will soon visit a number of the English cathedrals.

Miss Ada Negri, the young Italian poet, who has heen having a considerable vogue in London, is an ardent Socialist

A bust of the late General Francis A. Walker, of the Boston Institute of Technology, will be unveiled in Huntington Hall, of the institute, on January 5, the first anniversary of his death. It is a gift of the students.

Twenty-five years ago Francis Conway Mason, the newly elected Speaker of the Parliament of Victoria, was an unknown schoolmaster on board the ship Nelson, in the harbor of Melbourne. Sir Isaac Newton's house, in St. Martin's-st., Londen, which Macaulay said would forever be an ob-

of veneration, is threatened with early demoi-

With the consent of the authorities of the University of Tübingen, Professor Maurice Bloomfield, Johns Hopkins University, will make a photographic reproduction of the Kashmirian Atharva-Kashmirian, the so-called Sharada character, and to this country if Dr. Bloomfield would reproduce it, and now the work is to be published by the Johns Hopkins University under the careful super-vision of Dr. Bloomfield. Only two hundred num-bered copies will be issued.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 20.-Anson Phelps Stokes, ir., Yale, '96, of New-York City, has given the Yale Library a valuable collection of mounted photographs obtained during his recent trip around the and Slam, and are accompanied by a value

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In both typography and subject matter "The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard Annual for 1809 worthy of praise. The pictures are pretty, and its information in regard to Connecticut is at once complete and concise.

From the Ground Up.—It was Gottlieb's first view of Glant Jane, the Tallest Human Being on Earth.
"Mein cracious!" he exclaimed, looking up at her in astonishment, "vos dot de endless Chane de Bresident's Message vos all aboud?"—(Chicago

The leading article in the last issue of "The Monthly Record," published at the Connecticut State Prison, is by Convict No. 18 H, and contains the following five rules of conduct, which the writer says he has always followed:

First-If possible, be well and have a good appetite. If these conditions are yours the battle of ally in the stomach, though it may seem strange to you.

"Second-Be busy. Fill the hours so full of useful and interesting work that there shall be no shall dawn full of expectation, the night fall full of repose.

"Third-Forget yourself. You never will be happy if your thoughts constantly dwell upon yourself, your own perfections, your own shortcomings, what people think of you, and so on. "Fourth-Expect little. Expect little of life, not

too much of your friends. "Fifth-Trust in God. Believe that God is, that He really knows what is best for you; believe this

truly, and the bitterness is gone from life." Mr. Brown-Terrible tragedy at a bargain counter. A woman who had secured the last five yards of cheap silk was shot by another woman who had been waiting from midnight without having a

chance to get any.

Mrs. Brown-Peor thing: Surely, they won't do
anything to her, will they. John?—(Harlem Life. The Anglican clergyman of Canton, in Cardiff,

Wales, has prepared these questions and answers for the use of his Sunday-school scholars: Question 7-Who alone is the true ruler of Christ's Church in this diocese?

Answer-The Bishop of Llandaff. Question 12-How are we to know when men are true or real pasters?

Answer-They must be priests or deacons ordained by the bishop or chief pastor. Question 13-Are dissenting ministers ordained? Answer-No.

Question 14-Would it, then, be right to join any of their congregations? Answer-No; it would be very foolish and wrong.

The largest mule in the world arrived in Chicago on Saturday, and is staying at the stockyards for a short time. The animal is not deathed to be shaughtered, for it is bound for London, where it is to become the star attraction in a menageric, and it will doubtless be placarded as "an average American mule." The mule is ib hands 2½ inches high, and weights 1,330 pounds. It is nine years old.

years old.

The discoverer of the animal is F. P. Brown. stockyards dealer, who found it on its native heath in Southwestern Missouri. He believed that his find was not in its proper environment, and succeeded in disposing of it to an English animal tamer.—(Chicago Dispatch.

"The Atlanta Constitution" says that a certain official in Georgia County once solicited the vote and influence of a colored constituent. "Well, boss," said the voter, "you knows enough ter know dat votes mean money, en I can't git

dem niggers to vote fer you des dry so." "I recognize that fact," replied the official, "and am willing to come to time. I have only \$9 to M. de Mun was the first to mount the tribune, and my name, but here's the money." The voter took it, rattled the silver in his pocket,

but still seemed to hesitate.
"What's the matter now?" inquired the official. "Well, boss, ter tell de truth, I doan think I kin 'lect you fer dis much. Hit'll take \$9.75 ter 'lect a man like you!"

Narrow Escape-Perry Patettic-I hear you was Narrow Escape-rerry rate tear you was caught takin' a bath, more or less.

Wayworn Watsen-Wot could I do? A woman throwed a whole bucket of soapsuds on me, an' you didn't think I was goin' to let it stay on an' soak into me system, did ye?—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Apropos of Mr. Whistler's recent lawsuit in Paris, an old story is recalled by a London journal. A Roman cavalier commissioned a great artist to paint his portrait, no definite price being agreed upon. When the portrait was finished, the painter asked 100 crowns in payment. The highborn sitter, amazed at the demand, returned no more, nor dared to send for his counterfelt presentment; whereupon the artist hit upon the happy expedient of first painting bars across the portrait. then affixing the doleful legend, "Imprisoned for Debt" and finally placing it in a prominent part of his studio, to which Roman nobles frequently resorted. Ere long a rich relative came to the

Bride—Counting your change, George? It has been an expensive trip, hasn't it? George—That's right. It looks as if this honey-moon would soon be on its last quarter.—(Puck.

rescue and released his kinsman.

IT CAUSES A NEW GROUPING OF POLITI-CAL PARTIES.

APPEAL OF THE COUNT DE MUN-SOCIAL-ISTS SUFFER A DECISIVE DEFEAT-

THE REPUBLIC STRONGER THAN EVER.

Paris, December 6. The kaleidoscopic changes of the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair have each day been presented by cable to American readers. The sequence of events during this upheaval of national passion and individual animosity is perhaps as well known in New-York as in Paris. But new combinations of political, social and religious forces are now in motion, and their intensity and significance can scarcely be measured by any one who has not passed the last fortnight here in Paris, amid the whiripools which at one moment seemed to have engulfed the sober judgment and common-sense of Frenchmen of every class, calling or creed. The first act of the dramn came to an end with

a remarkable scene in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday evening, when the emotion attained such

tension as to reveal to the close observer the very fibres of the political fabric, which at ordinary times are concealed by parliamentary tactics, electioneering interests and party strife. On Saturday France was on the verge of nothing less than a military Panama, which would not only have swept away the present Ministry, but would have put the very existence of the Republic itself in jeopardy. Fortunately, patriotism for the moment rose above party interests, and the peril was averted. In the United States there never has been, nor can there be, a parallel to the Dreyfus-Esterhazy scandal. Even the trial of Benedict Arnold was made public, otherwise his friends' descendants would to this day be proclaiming his innocence. Star chamber secrecy is made impossible by the

But a mild counterpart to the Dreyfus-Esterham

American Constitution,

phenomenon may be imagined if it be supposed that the sentence of a court-martial composed of seven trusted officers of the United States Army, based upon the testimony of twenty-seven other officers, and personally examined and approved by the general commanding the Army, and the Secretary of War, condemning an officer of the Adju-tant-General's Department at Wishington to degradation and penal servitude for treason, should two years afterward be suddenly impeached, and all implicated, from Cabinet Ministers down to the Bishop Leonard (Episcopal), of Nevada, says that no less a personage than the Vice-President of idians never use profane language until they learn bribery, treasonable conspiracy and feloniously proturing forged evidence from another Army officer to silence and convict the one whom they knew to be innocent. In addition to this, imagine that such solid citizens as the presidents of Harvard and Yale universities, venerable judges, redate scholars and Veda manuscript, the text of which he published rome years ago. "The manuscript," says "The nd call each other "Judas Iscariots," "Shylocks," Raltimore Sun," "Is written on birch bark in the "impostors," "spiders of hell," "blackguards," "impostors," "spiders of hell," "blackguards,"
"cowards," "idlots," "bandits," "scoundrels," "idiots," it is said by scholars that in the entire domain of "liars" and "cut-throats"-these are translations of Indian manuscript tradition there is no single some of the cpithets bandled about so briskly durmanuscript which claims so much interest as this | ing the last ten days. Imagine the public excitaunique one on birch bark. Some time ago Dr. ment worked up to such a pitch that the perform-Bloomfield wrote to Professor Garbe, the successor ances at the theatres and the proceedings in the of Professor von Roth, at Tillingen, and he re-ceived an enthusiastic offer to send the manuscript bursts provoked by supposed aliusions to the one all-absorbing top's Imagine the students of Columbia College and the boys of the public schools breaking loose and parading the streets with shours, yells, catcalls, drums and trumpets. Imag-ine Senators and members of the House of Representatives attended by seconds and surgeons, standing stripped to the waist on the duelling ground hrusting at one another with swords, or blazing away at each other with hair-triggered duelling pistols. Such a picture, with a background comnoxed of the German Emperor, veiled ladies, masked emissaries, bearded sples, mysterious letters, and all the stage properties of the dime theatres, conveys a feeble idea of the pandemonium that has prevailed in Paris.

#### NEW POLITICAL COMBINATIONS. The grouping of the political parties in France

has been turned topsy-turvey. Rochefort, the spoiled child of anarchy, to his amazement finds imself, to use his own words, "the champion of law and order, the protector of the army and the defender of the judiciary, against such bloodthirsty Anarchists as the — Scheurer-Kestner and the — perpetual candidate of the Academy, Emile Zola" (the blanks replace epithets untranslatable and libellous). Count Albert de Mun, the eloquent representative of royalty and the Church, together with M. Paul de Cassagnac, the militant Bonapartist, both stand shoulder to shoulder with Rochefort, the ex-leader of the Commune. Drumont, the apostle of fervid Catholicism and fanatical anti-Semitima, joins hands with Marcel Sembat, life is already half won. Many soul and heart the atheist re-olutionist. The conservative and ultra-fashionable "Figaro" makes common caus with the little, ragged, yellow "Revolution Sociale." The partisans of Dreyfus and those of Esterhazy, distinguished by the titles of the newspapers in time for dwelling on your troubles, that the day their hands or projecting from their pockets, eye one another in the streets and on the omnibuses and horsecars as fiercely as the adherents of the houses of York or of Lancaster may have done during the War of the Roses.

On Saturday afternoon the excitement reached its climax. A dismal fog hung over the city. Small groups eagerly discussing the situation were collected in the Piace de la Concorde, and on the Pont Royal. Notices were placarded on the doors of the Chamber of Deputies containing the formal denial of General de Boisdeffre, the Chief of Staff of the army, that he had ever written to or held any communication with Major Esterhazy. Other posters announced that General Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, had ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the charges against Major Esterhazy. As the writer entered the Chamber of Deputies, the air seemed to be charged with that indescribable electricity which invariably precedes stirring events, and at such times the Palats Bourbon is Iways the best theatre in Paris. In the lobbles Ministers with black leather portfolios under their arms were hurrying to and fro. Well-known Deputies, each surrounded with a little knot of listeners, were talking, gesticulating, smoking cigarettes and sending or receiving telegrams. The aspect strikingly recalled that of the memorable Panama sesion six years ago. The agitation seemed to increase each moment.

and one was reminded of Voltaire's famous witticism addressed to Mme. du Deffand on November 1766, when the philosopher of Ferney wrote: "Your nation is divided into two species, monkeys who mock at everything, and tigers who tear." 3 o'clock the Deputies were in their places. The Socialists, under the leadership of Jaures and Millerand, were glowing with confidence and glanced about like panthers about to spring on their prey. M. Castelin, M. Sembat and the Count de Mun three Deputies respectively representing the Moderate, the Radical and the Conservative sections, demanded interpellations, and insisted that the Ministry should supply the chamber with full information, now imperatively required by the country, which should vindicate the honor of the M. Méline, the President of the Council, stated that a "Dreyfus affair" did not exist; that now to open the question in the Chamber might lead to compilcations with foreign Powers, and that in the absence of the Minister of War he could not fix a day for such a debate.

In an instant all the Deputies were on their feet. M de Mun was the first to mount the traume, in his clear, ringing voice pronounced one of the most stirring speeches ever heard in the Chamber. He said: "I do not object to an immediate discussion, but I most emphatically oppose that any debate should take place without the presence of the Minister of War. for it is to him that my question is put. It is for him, the head of the army, whom I now summon here, to vindicate from this tribune the honor of the commanders of our army, and especially of its Chief of Staff. France cannot wait another day without knowing, yes or no, whether or not there exists on her soil any mysterious hidden power that can influence the conduct of those whose duty it is in the hour of supreme danger to lead her armies against the enemy. (Voelf-erous applause from every part of the assembly.) To-day in this chamber there are no parties or factions, for the Ministry or against the Ministry. We are all Frenchmen, drawn together by the presence of the common danger, and I believe I am voicing the demand of the whole country in now insisting upon the immediate presence of the Minister of War. (Renewed applause.) What! Vile charges of treason are made against the army, and the Minister of War is not here to denounce them as faise! It is not possible! He must speak out!" in his clear, ringing voice pronounced one of the

### GENERAL BILLOT'S WORDS.

The session was suspended for half an hour, and M. Méline telephoned to the Ministry of War for General Billot. Shortly afterward the veteran general mounted the tribune with a firm, elastic step, and looked calmly about with his dark, piercing eyes, which contrasted with his snow-white hair and mustaches. In a terse military voice General Billot said: "As head of the army and on my soul and conscience as a soldier I affirm that the judg-ment of the court-martial which sentenced Dreyfus was well given, and that Dreyfus is guilty. Not